

TERMS.
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PRICE ONE CENT.

WHEN I MEAN TO MARRY.

BY JOHN G. BAXE.
When do I mean to marry? Well—
'Tis idle to dispute with fate;
But if you choose to hear me tell,
Pray listen while I fix the date:
When daughters haste, with eager feet,
A mother's daily toil to share;
Can make the puddings which they eat,
And mend the stockings which they wear;
When maidens look upon a man
As in himself what they would marry,
And not as army-soldiers scan
A sutler or a commissary;
When gentle ladies who have got
The offer of a lover's hand,
Consent to share his "earthly lot,"
And do not mean his lot of land;
When young mechanics are allowed
To find and wed the farmers' girls
Who don't expect to be endowed
With rubies, diamonds, and pearls;
When wives, in short, shall freely give
Their hearts and hands to their spouses,
And live as they were wont to live
Within their sires' one-story houses;
Then, madam—if I'm not too old—
Rejoiced to quit this lonely life,
I'll brush my beard, cease to scold,
And look about me for a wife!

A HINT TO LADY RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

The following anecdote details a frolic,
which those who understand more than one
language, and are full of mischief, often have
an opportunity of indulging in, in a railway
carriage.

Not many months since, a young Parisian,
travelling in Germany, took the road from
Strasbourg to Berlin. In the carriage he se-
lected were four other persons, two mamma
and two daughters. The two mothers were
face to face in one corner, the young man took
the opposite, and found himself face to face
with the young ladies. The Parisian put on
a distraught and absent air. The collector
came to demand the tickets. The young man
paid no attention at all, when the request was
many times repeated. Roused at last from his
reverie in presence of the young ladies, he
had recourse to a ruse, to avoid exciting ridi-
cule. "What are you saying?" said he;
"why do you not speak French?" The col-
lector then explained by signs, the ticket was
examined, and the young man returned to his
reverie; but not to enjoy it long, for this time
the young ladies aroused him. They began in
full voice:

"This young man is a very handsome one,"
said one.
"Hut, Bertha!" said the other, with a sort
of fright.

"Why, he don't know a word of German,"
said Bertha. "We can talk freely. What do
you think of him?"

"Only ordinary," was the reply.
"You are difficult to please. He has a
charming figure and a genteel air."

"He is too pale, and, besides, you know I
do not like dark men."

"And you know I prefer dark to fair. We
have nothing but fair faces in Germany. It is
monotonous and commonplace."

"You forget that you are blonde."
"Oh, for a woman it is different. He has
nice moustaches."

"Bertha, if your mother should hear you!"
"She is busy with her talk to your mother;
besides, it is no harm to speak of moustaches."
"I prefer the light moustaches of Albert."

"I understand that Albert is espoused to
you; but I, who am without a lover, am free
to express my opinions, and as free to say that
this young man has beautiful eyes."

"They have no expression," returned Ber-
tha.

"You do not know. I am sure he has much
spirit, and it is a pity he does not speak Ger-
man; he would chat with us."

"Would you marry a Frenchman?" asked
Bertha.

"Why not, if he looks like this one, and was
spirited, well-born, and amiable? But I can
hardly keep from laughing. See, he doesn't
mistrust what we are saying."

The young traveller was endowed with a great
power of self-control, and he had preserved his
calm and inactivity all the time; and, while
the dialogue continued, he thought what
curious results his attempt to avert a laugh by
pretending not to know German had brought
about. He looked carefully at Bertha, and his
resolution was taken. At the next station, the
collector came again for the tickets. Our young
man, with extra elaboration and in excellent
German, said: "Ah, you want my ticket. Very
well—let me see; I believe it is in my portre-
monnaie. Oh, yes, here it is."

The effect was startling. Bertha nearly faint-
ed away, but soon recovered under the polite
apologies of the young Frenchman. They were
pleased with each other, and in a few weeks
Bertha ratified her good opinion of the young
man, and her willingness to wed a Frenchman.
They are now living at Hamburg.

Decidedly the best thing of the season is the
publication of Congressional proceedings, by
Charles Scribner, under the head of "Con-
gressional News." It argues well of the leading
spirits of that spunky little kingdom, that they
remember their "little joke" in such an emergency.
We may soon see announced in the Mercury
(the Court Journal) the departure of Lord Ham-
mond for St. Petersburg, and of Prince Rhet
for the Tuilleries.

The Chicago Tribune says that a wandering
dionysian from Yazoo, Mississippi, with a
cockade on his hat, visited Mr. Lincoln at his
room on Wednesday last week, and was
courteously received. His cockade was the
cause of much excitement in Springfield; but
beyond a few pointed questions addressed to
him, he was not made aware of the attention he
provoked.

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Organization of the Departments. STATE DEPARTMENT.

The whole machinery employed to conduct the
business arising out of our foreign relations with
all the Powers of the world is far more simple
than is generally conceived. The number em-
ployed in the Department of State of the United
States is only twenty-eight, as follows: One Sec-
retary of State, (Hon. Lewis Cass,) one Assistant
Secretary of State, (Hon. John Appleton,) one
Chief Clerk, one Superintendent of Statistics,
twenty-two Clerks, one Translator, and one Li-
brarian.

Diplomatic Branch.—This branch of the State
Department has charge of all correspondence
between the Department and other diplomatic
agents of the United States abroad, and those of
foreign Powers accredited to this Government.
In it all diplomatic instructions sent from the
Department, and communications to commissions
under treaties of boundaries, &c., are pre-
pared, copied, and recorded; and all of like char-
acter received are registered and filed, their con-
tents being first entered in an analytic table or
index.

Consular Branch.—This branch has charge of
the correspondence, &c., between the Department
and the consuls and commercial agents of the
United States. In it instructions to consuls, and
answers to their dispatches and to letters
from other persons asking for consular agency,
or relating to consular affairs, are prepared and
recorded.

The Disbursing Agent.—He has charge of all
correspondence and other matters connected with
accounts relating to any fund with the disburse-
ment of which the Department is charged.

The Translator.—His duties are to furnish such
translations as the Department may require. He
also records the commissions of consuls and vice
consuls, when not in English, upon which ex-
equaturs are issued.

Clerk of Appointments and Commissions.—He
makes out and records commissions, letters of
appointment, and nominations to the Senate;
makes out and records exequaturs, and records,
when in English, the commissions on which they
are issued. Has charge of the library.

Clerk of the Rolls and Archives.—He takes charge
of the rolls, or enrolled acts, and resolutions of
Congress, as they are received at the Department,
and keeps them in proper order. He also takes
charge of the authenticated copies thereof which
are called for; prepares for, and superintends
their publication, and that of
treaties, in the newspapers and in book form;
attends to their distribution throughout the
United States, and that of all documents and pub-
lications in regard to which this duty is assigned
to the Department; writing and answering all
letters connected therewith. Has charge of all
Indian treaties, and business relating thereto.

Clerk of Territorial Business.—The Seal of the
Department, &c.—He has charge of the seals of
the United States and of the Department, and
prepares and attests certificates to papers pre-
sented for authentication; has charge of the Ter-
ritorial business; immigration and registered sea-
men; records all letters from the Department,
other than the diplomatic and consular.

Clerk of Pardons and Passports.—He prepares
and records pardons and remissions; and regis-
ters and files the petitions and papers on which
they are founded. Makes out and records pas-
ports; keeps a daily register of all letters, other
than diplomatic and consular, received, and of
the disposition made of them; prepares letters
relating to this business.

Superintendent of Statistics.—He superintends
the preparation of the Annual Report of the
Secretary of State and Foreign Commerce, as
required by the acts of 1842 and 1856.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney General of
the United States, and B. McCallum, Esq., As-
sistant.

The ordinary business of this office may be
classified under the following heads:

1. Official opinions on the current business of
the Government, as called for by the President,
by any head of Department, or by the Solicitor
of the Treasury.
2. Examination of the titles of all land pur-
chased, as the sites of arsenals, custom-houses,
light-houses, and all other public works of the
United States.
3. Applications for pardons in all cases of con-
viction in the courts of the United States.
4. Applications for appointment in all the ju-
dicial and legal business of the Government.
5. The conduct and argument of all suits in
the Supreme Court of the United States in which
the Government is concerned.
6. The supervision of all other suits arising in
any of the Departments, when referred by the
heads thereof to the Attorney General.

To these ordinary heads of the business of the
office is added at the present time the direction
of all appeals on land claims in California.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of the Department of the Interior,
Hon. Jacob Thompson, of the State of Missis-
sippi. His clerical force consists of one Chief
Clerk, (Moses Kelly, Esq.) two Disbursing Clerks,
and ten other regular Clerks; and to its super-
vision and management are committed the fol-
lowing branches of the public service:

1. **The Public Lands.**—The chief of this bu-
reau is called the Commissioner of the General
Land Office. He and his staff are charged with
the survey, measurement, and sale of the public
domain, and the issuing of titles therefor, whether
derived from confirmations of grants made by
former Governments, by sales, donations, or
grants for schools, military bounties, or public
improvements, and likewise the revision of Vir-
ginia military bounty-land claims, and the is-
suing of scrip in lieu thereof. The Land Office,
also, audits its own accounts. The present Com-
missioner is Joseph S. Wilson. Its principal
officers are a Recorder, Chief Clerk, who also
acts as Commissioner ad interim, Principal Clerk
of Surveys, besides a Draughtsman, Assistant
Draughtsman, and some 150 Clerks of various
grades.

2d. **Pensions.**—The present head of this bureau
is George C. Walling, of Virginia. The Com-
missioner is charged with the examination and
adjudication of all claims arising under the var-
ious and numerous laws passed by Congress
granting bounty land or pensions for the mil-
itary or naval services in the revolutionary and
subsequent wars in which the United States have
been engaged. He has one Chief Clerk, (John
Robb, Esq.), and a permanent corps, consisting
of some seventy other Clerks.

3d. **Indians.**—Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
A. B. Greenwood, of Arkansas. He is provided
with a Chief Clerk, and about fifteen other sub-
ordinate Clerks.

4th. **Patent Office.**—Hon. Philip F. Thomas, of
Maryland, Commissioner of Patents. To this
bureau is committed the execution and perfor-
mance of all "acts and things touching and re-
specting the granting and issuing of patents for

new and useful discoveries, inventions, and im-
provements;" the collection of statistics rela-
ting to agriculture; the collection and distribu-
tion of seeds, plants, and cuttings. It has a
Chief Clerk—who is by law the acting Commis-
sioner of Patents in the absence of the Commis-
sioner—twelve principal and twelve assistant
Examiners of Patents, some dozen subordinate
permanent Clerks, besides a considerable number
of temporary employees. Samuel T. Shugert,
Esq., Chief Clerk.

An act passed at the last session of Congress
provided that all books, maps, charts, and other
publications, heretofore deposited in the De-
partment of State, according to the laws regu-
lating copyrights, should be removed to the De-
partment of the Interior, which is charged with
all the duties connected with matters pertaining
to copyright; which duties have been assigned
by the Secretary of the Interior to the Patent Of-
fice, as belonging most appropriately to this
branch of the service.

Beside these four principal branches of this
new Executive Department, the organic act of
1849 transferred to it from the Treasury Depart-
ment the supervision of the accounts of the United
States Marshals and Attorneys, the manage-
ment of the lead and other mines of the United
States, and the affairs of the penitentiary of the
United States in the District of Columbia; and
from the State Department the duty of taking
and returning the censuses of the United States,
and of superintending and directing the acts of the
Commissioner of Public Buildings. The Hospi-
tal for the Insane of the army and navy and of
the District of Columbia is also under the man-
agement of this Department; in addition to
which, by laws recently passed, the Secretary of
the Interior is charged with the construction of
the three wagon roads leading to the Pacific
coast.

Under act of February 5, 1859, "providing for
keeping and distributing all public documents,
all the books, documents, &c., printed or pur-
chased by the Government," the Annals of Con-
gress, American State Papers, American Ar-
chives, Jefferson's and Adams's Works, are
transferred to this Department from the State
Department, Library of Congress, and elsewhere;
also, the Journals and Documents of the Thirty-
fifth Congress. These valuable works are dis-
tributed to those who are by law entitled to re-
ceive them, and to such "colleges, public librar-
ies, Athenaeums, literary and scientific institu-
tions, boards of trade, or public associations,"
as shall be designated by the members of Con-
gress.

The Department requires an additional build-
ing for its accommodation, and the erection of
one has been repeatedly recommended during
the last few years for that purpose. At present,
the Pension Office is provided with rooms in what
is known as "Winder's Building," while the
other branches of the Department, including the
Secretary's office, are all crowded into the Patent
Office building, the whole of which will be re-
quired at an early day for the use of the Patent
Office, for which it was originally intended.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Treasury Department consists of the of-
fices of the Secretary of the Treasury, two Com-
ptrollers, Commissioner of the Customs, six Au-
ditors, Treasurer, Register, Solicitor, Light-house
Board, and Coast Survey.

The following is a brief indication of the duties
of these several offices, and of the force employed
therein, respectively:

Secretary's Office.—Hon. Howell Cobb, Sec-
retary of the Treasury; Hon. Philip Clayton, As-
sistant Secretary; one Engineer in Charge; one
Architect, and three Draughtsmen temporarily
employed, and twenty-three Clerks. The Sec-
retary of the Treasury is charged with the general
supervision of the fiscal transactions of the Gov-
ernment, and of the execution of the laws con-
cerning the commerce and navigation of the
United States. He superintends the survey of
the coast, the light-house establishment, the mar-
ine hospitals of the United States, and the con-
struction of certain public buildings for custom-
houses and other purposes.

First Comptroller's Office.—Hon. William Mc-
Callum, Comptroller, and fifteen Clerks. He pre-
scribes the mode of keeping and rendering ac-
counts for the civil and diplomatic service, as
well as the public lands, and revises and certifies
the balances arising thereon.

Second Comptroller's Office.—J. M. Catta, Esq.,
Comptroller, and seventeen Clerks. He prescribes
the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts
of the Army, Navy, and Indian departments of
the public service, and revises and certifies the
balances arising thereon.

Office of Commissioner of Customs.—Samuel
Ingham, Esq., Commissioner, and eleven Clerks.
He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering
the accounts of the customs, revenue, and dis-
bursements, and for the building and repairing
custom-houses, &c., and revises and certifies the
balances arising thereon.

First Auditor's Office.—Thomas L. Smith, Esq.,
First Auditor, and nineteen Clerks. He receives
and adjusts the accounts of the customs revenue
and disbursements, appropriations and expendi-
tures on account of the civil list, and under
private acts of Congress, and reports the balances
to the Commissioner of the Customs and the
First Comptroller, respectively, for their decision
thereon.

Second Auditor's Office.—Thomas J. D. Fuller,
Second Auditor, and twenty-one Clerks. He re-
ceives and adjusts all accounts relating to the
pay, clothing, and recruiting of the army, as well
as armories, arsenals, and ordnance, and all ac-
counts relating to the Indian department, and
reports the balances to the Second Comptroller,
for his decision thereon.

Third Auditor's Office.—Robert J. Atkinson,
Esq., Third Auditor, and seventy-eight Clerks.
He receives and adjusts all accounts for subsis-
tence of the army, fortifications, Military Acad-
emy, military roads, and the Quartermaster's de-
partment, as well as for pensions, claims arising
from military services previous to 1816, and for
loss and other property lost in the military
service, under various acts of Congress, and re-
ports the balances to the Second Comptroller,
for his decision thereon.

Fourth Auditor's Office.—A. J. O'Bannon, Esq.,
Fourth Auditor, and sixteen Clerks. He receives
and adjusts all accounts for the service of the
Navy Department, and reports the balances to
the Second Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

Fifth Auditor's Office.—Bartholomew Fuller,
Esq., Fifth Auditor, and six Clerks. He re-
ceives and adjusts all accounts for diplomatic
and similar services performed under the direc-
tion of the State Department, and reports the
balances to the First Comptroller, for his decision
thereon.

Sixth Auditor's Office.—Dr. Thomas M. Tate,
Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office De-
partment, and one hundred and fourteen Clerks.
He receives and adjusts all accounts arising from

the service of the Post Office Department. His
decisions are final, unless an appeal be taken in
twenty months to the First Comptroller. He
superintends the collection of all debts due the
Post Office Department, and all penalties and
forfeitures imposed on postmasters and mail con-
tractors for failing to do their duty; he directs
suits and legal proceedings, civil and criminal,
and takes all such measures as may be author-
ized by law to enforce the prompt payment of
money due to the Department; instructing United
States attorneys, marshals, and clerks, on all
matters relating thereto; and receives returns
from each term of the United States courts, of the
condition and progress of such suits and legal
proceedings; has charge of all lands and other
property assigned to the United States in pay-
ment of debts due the Post Office Department,
and has power to sell and dispose of the same
for the benefit of the United States.

Treasurer's Office.—Samuel Casey, Esq., Treas-
urer, and thirteen Clerks. He receives and keeps
the money of the United States in his own
office, and that of the depositories created by the
act of the 6th of August, 1846, and pays out the
same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of
the Treasury, countersigned by the First Com-
ptroller, and upon warrants drawn by the Sec-
retary General, and countersigned by the Sixth
Auditor, and recorded by the Register. He also
holds public moneys advanced by warrant to
disbursing officers, and pays out the same upon
their checks.

Register's Office.—Finley Bigger, Esq., Register,
and twenty-nine Clerks. He keeps the accounts
of public receipts and expenditures; receives the
returns and makes out the official statement of
commerce and navigation of the United States;
and receives from the First Comptroller and
Commissioner of Customs all accounts and
vouchers decided by them, and is charged by
law with their safe keeping.

Solicitor's Office.—Hon. Junius Hillier, Solicitor,
and six Clerks. He superintends all civil suits
commenced by the United States, (except those
arising in the Post Office Department,) and in-
structs the United States attorneys, marshals,
and clerks, in all matters relating to them and their
results. He receives returns from each term of
the United States courts, showing the progress
and condition of such suits; has charge of all
lands and other property assigned to the United
States in payment of debts, (except those assigned
in payment of debts due the Post Office Department,) and
has power to sell and dispose of the same
for the benefit of the United States.

Light-house Board.—Hon. Howell Cobb, Sec-
retary of the Treasury, ex-officio President; Com-
W. B. Shubrick, United States Navy, Chairman;
Commander E. G. Tilton, United States Navy;
Major A. H. Bowman, Corps of Engineers, Corps
of the State Army; Capt. A. A. Humphreys, Corps
of Topographical Engineers, United States Army;
Prof. Joseph H. Moore, Secretary of the Smith-
sonian Institution; Prof. A. D. Bache, Super-
intendent of the Coast Survey; Commander Rap-
hael Semmes, United States Navy, and Captain
W. F. Smith, Corps Topographical Engineers,
United States Army, members, the last two being
also Secretaries; and five Clerks. This board
directs the building and repairing of light-
houses, light-vessels, beacons, and buoys, con-
tracts for supplies, and governs the personnel of
the establishment.

United States Coast Survey.—Professor A. D.
Bache, LL. D., Superintendent, and Superintendent
of Weights and Measures.
Capt. William R. Palmer, Corps Topographical
Engineers, United States Army, in charge of the
Coast Survey Office; Lieut. A. P. Hill, United
States Army, Assistant.

Assistant W. P. Trowbridge, computer of
longitudes.
Assistant Chas. A. Schott, in charge of com-
puting division.

Assistant L. F. Pourtales, in charge of tidal
division.
Lieut. Thomas Wilson, United States Army,
in charge of drawing division.

Mr. Edward Wharton, acting in charge of en-
graving division.
Lieut. John R. Smead, United States Army, in
charge of miscellaneous divisions.

Samuel Hill, Disbursing Agent.
George Mathiot, Electrotypist.
Joseph Saxton, Assistant to Superintendent of
Weights and Measures.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Joseph Holt, Postmaster General. The
direction and management of the Post Office De-
partment are assigned by the Constitution and
laws to the Postmaster General. That its busi-
ness may be the more conveniently arranged and
prepared for his final action, it is distributed
among several bureaus, as follows: The Ap-
pointment Office, in charge of the First Assistant
Postmaster General; the Contract Office, in
charge of the Second Assistant Postmaster Gen-
eral; the Finance Office, in charge of the Third
Assistant Postmaster General; and the Inspec-
tion Office, in charge of the Chief Clerk.

Appointment Office.—Horatio King, Esq., First
Assistant Postmaster General, and nineteen
Clerks. To this office are assigned all questions
which relate to the establishment and discon-
tinuance of post offices, changes of sites and
names, appointment and removal of postmasters
and route and local agents, as also the giving
of instructions to postmasters. Postmasters are
furnished with marking and rating stamps and
letter balances by this bureau, which is charged
also with providing blanks and stationery for
the use of the Department, and with the superin-
tendence of the several agencies established for
supplying postmasters with blanks. To this
bureau is likewise assigned the supervision of
the ocean mail steamship lines, and of the foreign
and international postal arrangements.

Contract Office.—William H. Dundas, Esq.,
Second Assistant Postmaster General, and twenty-
six Clerks. To this office is assigned the busi-
ness of arranging the mail service of the United
States, and placing the same under contract,
embracing all correspondence and proceed-
ings respecting the frequency of trips, mode of
conveyance, and times of departure and ar-
rivals on all the routes; the course of the mail
between the different sections of the country,
the points of mail distribution, and the regula-
tions for the government of the domestic mail
service of the United States. It prepares the
advertisements for mail proposals, receives the
bids, and takes charge of the annual and occa-
sional mail contracts, and the adjustment and exe-
cution of the contracts. All applications for
the establishment or alteration of mail arrange-
ments, and the appointment of Mail Messengers,
should be sent to this office. All claims should
be submitted to it for transportation service not
under contract, as the recognition of said service
is first to be obtained through the Contract
Office, as a necessary authority for the proper
credits at the Auditor's Office. From this office
all postmasters at the ends of routes receive the
statement of mail arrangements prescribed by
the respective routes. It reports weekly to the

Auditor all contracts executed, and all orders
affecting accounts for mail transportation; pre-
pares the statistical exhibits of the mail service,
and the reports of the mail lettings, giving a
statement of each bid; also, of the contracts made,
the new service originated, the cuttings
made, and the additional allowances
granted within the year.

Finance Office.—A. N. Zevely, Esq., Third As-
sistant Postmaster General, and twenty-one
Clerks. To this office are assigned the superin-
tendence and management of the financial busi-
ness of the Department, not devolved by law upon
the Auditor, embracing accounts with the draft
offices and other depositories of the Department,
the issuing of warrants and drafts in payment
of balances reported by the Auditor to be due to
mail contractors and other persons, the superin-
tendence of the accounts of officers under orders to
deposit their quarterly balances at designated
points, and the superintendence of the rendition
by postmasters of their quarterly returns of
money. It has charge of the Draft-Letter
Office, of the issuing of postage stamps and
stamped envelopes for the pre-payment of post-
age, and of the accounts connected therewith.

To the Third Assistant Postmaster General all
postmasters should direct their quarterly returns
of postage; those at draft offices, their letters
reporting quarterly the net proceeds of their
offices; and those at depositing offices, their cer-
tificates of deposit; to him should also be di-
rected the weekly and monthly returns of the
depositories of the Department, as well as all
applications and receipts for postage stamps, and
stamped envelopes, and for dead letters.

Inspection Office.—Beni N. Clements, Esq.,
Chief Clerk, and seventeen Clerks. To this office
is assigned the duty of receiving and examining
the registers of the arrivals and departures of
the mails, certificates of the service of route
agents, and reports of mail failures; of noting
the delinquencies of contractors, and preparing
cases thereon for the action of the Postmaster
General; furnishing blanks for mail registers,
and reports of mail failures; providing and
sending out mail bags and mail locks and keys,
and doing all other things which may be neces-
sary to secure a faithful and exact performance
of all mail contracts.

All cases of mail depredation, or violation of
law by private express, or by the forging or
illegal use of postage stamps, are under the su-
pervision of this office, and should be reported to
it.

All communications respecting lost money,
letters, mail depredations, or other violations of
law, or mail locks and keys, should be directed,
"Chief Clerk, Post Office Department."
All registers of the arrivals and departures of
the mails, certificates of the service of route
agents, reports of mail failures, applications for
blank registers, and reports of failures, and all
complaints against contractors for irregular or
imperfect service, should be directed, "Inspection
Office, Post Office Department."

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Navy Department consists of the Navy
Department proper, being the office of the Sec-
retary and of five bureaus attached thereto, viz:
Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, Bureau of
Construction, Equipment, and Repair, Bureau of
Provisions and Clothing, Bureau of Ordnance
and Hydrography, and the Bureau of Medicine
and Surgery.

The following is a statement of the duties of
each of these offices, and of the force employed
therein:

Secretary's Office.—Hon. Isaac Toucey, Sec-
retary of the Navy; Charles W. Welsh, Esq.,
Chief Clerk, and eleven Clerks. The Secretary
of the Navy has charge of everything connected
with the naval establishment, and the execution
of all laws relating thereto is intrusted to him,
under the general direction of the President of
the United States, who, by the Constitution, is
Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.
All instructions to commanders of squadrons
and commanders of vessels, all orders of officers,
commissions of officers both in the navy and
marine corps, appointments of commission and
warrant officers, orders for the enlistment
and discharge of seamen, emanate from the Sec-
retary's Office. All the duties of the different
bureaus are performed under the authority of
the Secretary, and their orders are considered
as emanating from him. The general superin-
tendence of the marine corps forms also a part
of the duties of the Secretary, and all the orders
of the commandant of that corps should be ap-
proved by him.

Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks.—Commo-
dore Joseph Smith, Chief of the Bureau, four
Clerks, one Civil Engineer, and one Draughtsman.
All the navy yards, docks, and wharves, build-
ings and machinery in navy yards, and every-
thing immediately connected with them, are
under the superintendence of this bureau. It is
also charged with the management of the Naval
Arsenal.

**Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Re-
pair.**—John Lenthall, Esq., Chief of the Bureau,
eight Clerks, and one Draughtsman. The office
of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, Samuel
Archbold, Esq., is attached to this bureau, who
is assisted by three assistant engineers. This
bureau has charge of the building and repairs of
all vessels of war, purchase of materials, and the
providing of all vessels with their equipments,
as sails, anchors, water tanks, &c. The Engi-
neer-in-Chief superintends the construction of
all marine steam engines for the navy, and, with
the approval of the Secretary, decides upon plans
for their construction.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.—H. Bridge,
Paymaster United States Navy, Chief of Bureau, and
four Clerks. All provisions for the use of the
navy, and clothing, together with the making of
contracts for furnishing the same, come under
the charge of this bureau.

Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.—Capt.
Duncan Ingraham, Chief of Bureau, four Clerks,
and one Draughtsman. This bureau has charge
of all ordnance and ordnance stores, the manu-
facture or purchase of cannon, guns, powder,
shot, shells, &c., and the equipment of vessels
of war, with everything connected therewith. It
also provides them with maps, charts, chronom-
eters, barometers, &c., together with such books
as are furnished ships of war. "The United
States Naval Observatory and Hydrographical
Office" at Washington, and the Naval Academy
at Annapolis, are also under the general superin-
tendence of the Chief of this Bureau.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.—Dr. William
Whelan, Surgeon United States Navy, Chief of
Bureau; one Passed Assistant Surgeon United
States Navy, and two Clerks. Everything relat-
ing to medicines and medical stores, treatment
of sick and wounded, and management of hos-
pitals, comes within the superintendence of this
bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Hon. J. B. Floyd, Secretary of War, W. R.
Drinkard, Chief Clerk, seven Clerks, two Mes-

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